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THE UNEMPLOYED.

MATTERS AT CENTRAL PARK.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Many Meetings in Tompkins-square and the City Hall Park.

SPEECHES BY THEIR LEADERS.

No Votes to be Cast Until Work is Obtained.

In front of the building in which the General Superintendent has his office at the Central Park, a small portion of the unemployed congregated yesterday morning at an early hour. Probably not more than a hundred men were there at any one time during the morning. They came and went at intervals, and finally for the most part dispersed. On the fence outside of which the crowd stood, and on a large tree near by, were posted copies of the following:

Notice.—No more applications for labor will be received at this office at present. The laborers who have been employed will be notified of their re-admission.

Most of those who read this notice still hung around for a while. Various remarks were made. Some said it was a humbug; laborers had been engaged since the distress were first posted. Others thought others had to wait their turn, and when he prepared to depart the light wagon in which he had come was surrounded by the crowd, all pressing upon him their several necessities, and asking loudly for work. It was with considerable difficulty that he got rid of their importunities and drove off. Alderman McSweeney, of the Nineteenth Ward, also, who was about to drive away behind a pair of horses, was surrounded by the hungry people, who solicited his influence in their behalf. He told them that the Commissioners had promised to set fifteen men, whom he should name, at work to-morrow morning.

The Police arrangements within the limits of the Park are such as will insure a speedy defeat of any effort on the part of the crowd to enter the Park riotously.

Captain Reuben Mosessohn is in command of the Central Park Police, numbering 25 men. Captain Speir commands the reserve of 24 men of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, whose head-quarters are at the Station-House in Fifty-ninth-street. Captain Pearsall is in command at the Arsenal, on Fifth-avenue, some distance below the Superintendent's office, with a force of about 40 men, half of whom are members of the Twelfth Precinct Police, and the rest special policemen. Three loaded howitzers are held in readiness at the Arsenal to check any attempt by a mob to enter the building. About six thousand letters, supporting the claims of as many different applicants for work, have been received at the Central Park. About the same number of applications have been made in behalf of the unemployed by their Committees. Some of the letters of application presented the names of 20 or 30 persons to the Central Park Commissioners in behalf of each of whom work is demanded. Alderman McSweeney and Cleary have caused applications of this kind to be printed. The latter gentleman, our reporter was informed, has sent in about 500 of them in behalf of separate individuals.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

That portion of the unemployed who recognize the Committee of which Gordon is Chairman, met in Tompkins-square again yesterday morning for the purpose of hearing a report of the doings of the Committee during the past few days. There were about 300 present at 9 o'clock, when a banner was raised bearing the inscription:

> FULL EMPLOYMENT
> FOR
> THE UNEMPLOYED.
> D. GORDON,
> Chairman.

All flocked around the banner, and Mr. Gordon proceeded to inform them of what the Committee had been doing. They had been hard at work every day, reading over the most destitute and reporting them to the Mayor, as they had been desired by him to do. The lists thus obtained had been handed to Mr. Shannon, the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, with a request from the Mayor that they should be relieved without delay. But the relief thus extended to them had not been as liberal as the Committee desired, nor as the absolute necessities of the case required. Very many with families numbering five and seven had received but $1, and were told not to call again for two weeks. In regard to what work was to be obtained they already knew how matters stood. The $250,000 appropriation asked for by them had been passed, but yet there had been only 300 men employed on the Central Park—and the Commissioners had said they could not employ more than one thousand at the most. But besides the Park there was a vast amount of corporation work to be done that would give employment to thousands, provided the Mayor and Common Council would allow the Street Commissioner to go on with what had already been laid out. But as a meeting had been called in front of the City Hall and many would doubtless be waiting there, Mr. Gordon recommended that they should form in procession and join their fellow-unemployed there, when all the information at command would be given and such course recommended as might be deemed best under the circumstances. The proposition was received with favor, and the meeting forming in line, with the banner ahead, proceeded to the City Hall.

THE UNEMPLOYED AT THE CITY HALL.

When the procession arrived at the City Hall the banner was raised upon the steps, and Mr. Gordon addressed them again. He informed them that the Committee, of which he was Chairman, was the one that had been appointed by the Mayor, and that had been authorized by him to seek out the most destitute and report their names for relief. This the Committee had done daily, and the lists thus obtained had been handed to the Mayor, and by him they had been sent to the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, but, as he had told them before, the relief given was not sufficient to keep them from starving. What family of six or eight persons could live two weeks upon one dollar? and yet that was all the relief that had been afforded to many. They had also waited upon those in charge in Central Park, for the purpose of learning what could be done by way of giving employment to the men who were out of work, and they had been told that not more than one thousand men could be employed. They had been told also that thousands of men had presented themselves with recommendations from Aldermen and Councilmen, and others, but that there was not work for anything like the number who had been recommended. There was not more than three hundred yet employed, although many days had elapsed since the $250,000 appropriation had passed. The prospect at present was that not more than one thousand would get employment there, and it would probably be some time before even that number would be at work. But Central Park was not the only place where work could be had, if the authorities were willing to give it to them. He had seen lists of Corporation work already laid out, and much of it contracted for and partially confirmed, that would give employment to thousands, if the Mayor and Aldermen would act, so that the Street Commissioner could go on with it. But they had not done so. They promised and promised, but they did not perform. They had now been many weeks out of employment, and during all that time, although they had done all in their power to obtain work, they had received nothing but promises. It had now come to that, that they must do something for themselves. The politicians were only practising for the purpose of getting their votes, and after the election they would say, "Let the poor men go; never mind them, they don't amount to anything." He would suggest that every man should keep his vote—not give his vote to anybody until all had obtained work. [Immense applause, and loud cries of "That's the plan."] He would advise them to begin to look out for themselves, and not depend upon politicians any more than they could help, for they would not do much for them unless their interests rendered it absolutely necessary.

An old man acted out in an excited tone, "We should give our votes to any man at all until we got work." This was followed by many cries of "That is right," "That's the idea," &c.

The next speaker was Mr. Rogers. He was introduced by Mr. Gordon, and said he had very little to say. He thought the unemployed men should now look out for themselves. It was clear to him unless politicians were forced by a feeling of personal interest to give them work, but little would be had from them. They had asked them for work many times, and although there was a great deal of work to be done, they had received nothing but unfulfilled promises.

The next speaker was Ira B. Davis. He said the great difficulty with the unemployed men was that they could not remain united. They were always quarreling among themselves, and trying to crush those who labored honestly for their best interests. As soon as a man rose to defend them, they straightway commenced denouncing him. They would call him a rogue—charge him with making money out of them—with using them for political purposes and boondoggling them. He had never known an instance in which a man had stood up for them who had not been crushed by the very men he desired to serve. He had heard the Mayor denounced on the ground that he had promised them work and had not given it to them. Now the fact was, Mayor Wood had no power to give them work, and he had not promised to do so. All he could do was to recommend to the Common Council to do so, and that he had done. It was the Common Council that could give them work, and they should unite in making it appear necessary for them to do so. He had heard it said that Mr. Conover, claiming to be Street Commissioner, had a great deal of Corporation work laid out, if the Mayor would only act. Now it was well known that the office of the Street Commissioner was in dispute. There was a contest between the State authority and the City authority in regard to it. Conover, appointed by the Governor, said if the Mayor will back down, I can give out a great deal of work, and the Mayor said if Conover would back down, Devlin, who was appointed by him, would give out a great deal. The office was contested, and it was not in such places that they should look for employment. Let them look where there was no such trouble in the way. Let them look to the Central Park Commissioners for work. They had received an appropriation of $250,000, and could employ them if they chose to do so. Instead of employing 1,000 men, as they proposed, they should be made to employ all who wanted work, until the money was exhausted. He had rather see all who were in want of work employed on the Park one month, than see one thousand employed all the time, while many thousands were idle. [Cheers.] Then, again, there was the lower portion of the City Hall Park, that the General Government had offered to purchase as a site for a new post-office. They should pass resolutions and make the Common Council act, so that the new post-office could be proceeded with immediately, and afford employment for several hundred men. In conclusion he urged them to keep together in harmony, and direct their efforts towards getting employment towards those who had it in their power to give it to them. He was followed by Mr. Martin and Mr. Whitehouse, who took the ground taken by Mr. Gordon. He spoke again several times in enforcement of what he had before said, and at 12 o'clock they adjourned to meet again at 11 A. M., to-day, at the same place.

The following is a word of advice to the unemployed from the Gordon Committee, signed by Mr. Gordon as Chairman, and a substantiation of the statements made, signed by the entire Committee:

ADVICE FROM THE GORDON COMMITTEE TO THE UNEMPLOYED.

—NO FAITH IN MAYOR WOOD.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1857.

We, the Committee, on behalf of the unemployed in Tompkins-square, have been conferring with Mayor Wood, who has, I am sorry to say, been keeping us in deep distress with his fair promises of support to the workingmen, which he has no power to give. We feel greatly disappointed to think he led us astray. We, the Committee and workingmen, too, would be to weak if he had told us he could not get us on the Central Park. Workingmen and citizens, we have tried how much his finger the Mayor can do for the workingmen, and how much he thinks about them we say nothing. If he gets his turn out of them to elect him every term. Fellow-workmen, let us take a second sober thought, and see who is going to give us work this long Winter to support our families this Winter, we my fellow-sufferers. We wish you all to think twice before you speak once, as regards our future happiness. We, as a Committee, have worked hard for you, and if we said like his Honor has said, We can do no more for you. No, we will never say so. We have found out the right people to go to, in power, to employ men on the Central Park, and they are kind enough to recognize us the Workingmen's Committee and answer to our request. Men, we want to know those men in this power. One thing more, as regards work, his Honor has done very wrong in: it is that he does not recognize Mr. Conover as Commissioner. He says he could set 5,000 or 6,000 men to work right off.

DAVID GORDON, Chairman Committee.

THE ABOVE SUBSTANTIATED.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1857.

We, the Committee, do solemnly agree and can substantiate that every word we insert is true. We had an interview with the heads of all the Departments where work could be obtained, if the man who pretends to be the poor man's friend would only sanction and help the poor workingmen. We use Mr. Conover's own words by saying he could set five or six thousand men to work if Mayor Wood only would recognize him as Street Commissioner.

We see banners, many in number, floating across the streets, (which banners cost $50 each, at the lowest calculation,) with the insertion "Poor Man's Friend." We distressed workingmen can look at these things and starve, while our City Government can live in luxury.

We see so many ballot-boxes, which cost $50,000, which boxes at the most are not worth $20,000. We know the man that had the contract made $40,000, at the lowest calculation. We, the poor men, can starve, and see our City Government use money thus that ought to be put in use for public works. Fellow-sufferers—unemployed workingmen: We, the Committee, on your behalf, request you to look at these brief remarks and study them.

We, the Committee, have published our whole proceedings, from our first organization up to the present time—so that the people can see what we have been doing for them. Names of the Committee.

DAVID GORDON, Chairman.
HENRY ROSCOE,
WILLIAM BURK,
AUGUSTUS DESSOW,
PETER DONELY,
WM. FOSTER.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Clancy in the Chair.

The first matter of interest that was read was the following, assigning a building for the use of the poor.

Resolved, That the premises known as Platt Hall, located in Broadway near Thirty-third-street, and now in the possession of the City, be temporarily assigned for the use and occupancy of the unemployed poor, the same to be under the control and supervision of Mrs. Dubois, until further order of the Common Council. The resolution was adopted.

A memorial was received from the unemployed, signed by the Steuben Hall Committee, as follows. It was referred.

To the Honorable the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York:

Whereas, The Commissioners of the Central Park, disregarding the urgent representations of the General Committee, based upon the famine of the people, have postponed the employment of 1,000 or 2,000 hands for next week or so, in spite of an appropriation of $250,000, two weeks ago so speedily and unanimously voted by the Common Council, and partly put at their disposal in cash by the generous offer of Comptroller Flagg.

Whereas, The agents of the Commissioners have yesterday treated the numerous applicants for work, at their office doors, Sixty-ninth-street, in a Mockerelville Boys or Dead Rabbit manner, declaring to them they must wait till further decision of the Board, and that there are not more employed than 300 now.

Whereas, The people are getting tired of these postponings and deceptions, and are showing already symptoms of recommencing mass meetings and street processions, so hurtful to the revival of business and general confidence.

Whereas, The Street Department, from the public statements of its Commissioner, offers opportunity of easily employing several thousands of hands during the Winter, in grading, regulating, sewering streets, building piers, fencing parks, building engine houses, asylums, &c.

Whereas, In consequence of deplorable political party struggles, all these works had been delayed for months, and would still be suspended for weeks through the slow formalities of the law, as the proposals of contractors are to be tendered only on Nov. 30, which might compel the unemployed to starve at least one month longer.

Resolved, To ask the Hon. Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, to order the Street Department, City Inspectorate, &c., and other Departments, to begin with one important works at once, by taking upon themselves the responsibility for the abridgement of the required delays of formalities, and thus strengthening the breathing of the people.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1857.
Head-Quarters, Nos. 161 and 263 Bowery—Stimben House.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Unemployed,

JAMES T. MAGUIRE, FRANK BILLER,
CHARLES SMITH, CHAS. A. HUBNER,
FERDINAND GRILMAN, GEORGE NOLL,
WILLIAM BOWLES.

SEBASTIAN SEILLER, Secretary.

The report from the Board of Councilmen, on the alleged irregularities in the Finance Department, was called up.

Alderman McSpedon moved to lay it on the table and make it special order for Thursday next.

Aldermen Stokes and Owens hoped it would be acted upon immediately, in order that the Committee might be enabled to proceed with the investigation.

Alderman Wilson moved that the report be referred to the Committee on Finance. Lost.

Alderman McSpedon moved a reference to a Special Committee, to act with the Committee of the Board of Councilmen. Lost.

Alderman Tucker moved that the Board concur with the Councilmen, authorizing the Committee to employ clerical assistance in continuing the investigation, and appropriating $3,000 to pay the expenses of such aid.

Alderman Wilson opposed the motion, simply because he thought there should be a joint Committee.

Alderman Tucker thought the members of the Board of Aldermen had as much Committee business as they could do, and more than would be done before the expiration of the term of the present Board.

Alderman Jackson moved to refer it to a Committee consisting of the President, Aldermen Wilson and Alderman Tucker. He made the motion because there was not a sufficient number of members present to pass an appropriation.

Alderman Wilson requested that the name of Alderman McSpedon be inserted in place of his own.

Alderman Tucker moved to lay it over until the next meeting, which was carried.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Mayoralty.

Since the nomination of D. F. Tiemann, Esq., by the Peoples' meeting at the Merchants' Exchange, and his prompt acceptance, it has been a matter of considerable anxiety and inquiry what course the Americans and their nominee would pursue. What was understood to be a nomination of Mr. Cooley, by the American Convention, those gentlemen explained to mean merely a pledge of their support of him in the event that he should be nominated by the Peoples' Convention, and Mr. Cooley's letter in answer to the gentlemen who waited on him, therefore, was made conditional upon him being selected by all other parties in opposition to Wood. Mr. Cooley, therefore, finds no difficulty in his position, and it was yesterday announced by those well-informed on the subject that he would render a cordial support to the nomination of Mr. Tiemann, and it would not be strange if he were called upon to preside at the Ratification meeting to be held at the Merchants Exchange to-day. The leading Americans everywhere express their satisfaction with the nomination of Mr. Tiemann. To oppose him, or to run an independent candidate they say, under existing circumstances, would be sure to accomplish two events—to secure the triumph of Mayor Wood, and to annihilate the American party in the City. In their ranks they have men professing the most intense devotion to Straight American principles, and there were some of this stamp in the Convention which made the nomination. The real object of these intense Americans, they say, is too apparent to deceive any one, and there is now to be a cordial and undivided support of Mr. Tiemann by the American party.

The following is the letter of that gentleman accepting the nomination:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of this date, announcing that the Committee appointed at a mass meeting of the people, held at the Merchants' Exchange on the 14th inst., have decided to present my name to the citizens of New-York, for their suffrages at the ensuing Mayoralty election, and desiring my consent thereto.

In reply, I have the honor to accept the nomination, and will, if elected, endeavor to meet the just expectations of the public, that the Government of this great City shall be administered in no narrow partisan spirit, but honestly and economically, and that fitness and integrity shall be the sole qualifications for office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

To JAY JARVIS, Esq., Chairman, WM. H. ANTHON, Esq., Secretary.

CALL FOR A RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Citizens of New-York, who are in favor of an honest and economical administration of municipal affairs, and opposed to the reelection of Fernando Wood, are hereby requested to assemble at the Merchants' Exchange on Friday afternoon, 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed on the 14th inst., and to respond to the nomination of Daniel F. Tiemann as the people's candidate for Mayor. JAY JARVIS, Chairman.

WM. HENRY ANTHON, Secretary.

Politics.

The American Convention to nominate six candidates for Supervisors, met on Wednesday evening, and nominated George Briggs, Horatio Reed, Lewis A. Cohen, Hiram Corwin, George Warner, and John L. Riker.

The Republicans of the Seventh Senatorial District have nominated the following for Councilmen: Charles N. Decker, Twelfth Ward; John Osborn, Nineteenth Ward; Edward D. James, Twentieth Ward; George H. White, Twenty-first Ward; Peter Suydam, Twenty-second Ward; Charles Gedney, Twenty-second Ward.

The Republicans of the Sixth Judicial District have nominated Richard Kelly for Police Justice, and of the Seventh, Cornelius W. Van Voorhies for Civil Justice.

Wm. H. Dusenbury, Esq., Clerk at Special Term of the Supreme Court, has been nominated for Civil Justice of the Third District, comprising the Eighth and Ninth Wards. Mr. Dusenbury is a lawyer of nearly twelve years standing.

At a meeting of the Republican Convention appointed to nominate an Alderman for the First Aldermanic District, held at No. 29 Ann-street, on Thursday evening, Nov. 19, Mr. Henry Smith, of the First Ward, was unanimously chosen, and Mr. G. L. Garlick and Mr. G. Black appointed a Committee to notify him of his nomination. Subsequently the Committee waited upon Mr. Smith, informed him of his nomination, and received his acceptance.

THE REPUBLICANS

Last night resolved not to nominate a candidate for the office of Mayor, but urged all Republicans to vote for Mr. Tiemann—the Peoples' anti-Woodman. The following named gentlemen were nominated for Supervisors: Messrs. T. B. Stillman, Orison Blunt, Peter P. Voorhis, John A. Kennedy, W. R. Stewart, and Augustus Wiseman.

Custom-House Appointments Yesterday.

DAY INSPECTORS.—Thomas Ackerson, Rockland; John Doherty, Brooklyn; W. H. Fredenburg, Kingston; John McCluskey, New-York; Samuel W. Morton, Rome; James McCluskey, Brooklyn; E. M. Morris, New-York; Peter Masterson, New-York; Theodore Perry, Sing Sing; Alexander Russell, Catskill; Robert Lee, New-York; Wm. C. Bach, New-York.

NIGHT INSPECTORS—Sam. Frost, Brooklyn; John Leawith, New-York; John J. Sherwood, New-York. These have been nominated by the Collector and sent on to Washington.

Launch of the steam Revenue Cutter, [illegible]

According to announcement, the Revenue Cutter *Harriet Lane*, built for the U. S. Government, was successfully launched from the ship yard of Wm. H. Webb, at 11½ o'clock A. M. yesterday. She slid from the ways amid the cheers of hundreds of spectators, and when fairly afloat, drew forth expressions of admiration for her light and graceful proportions. She was towed to the dock near the Allaire Works, to receive her machinery. Collector Schell, and several Revenue Officers, were present.

Col. Sumner's Trial.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

Col. Sumner's trial, before a Court Martial, is in progress. He objected to General Harney as a member of the Court, on the ground that he was strongly prejudiced against him. His objection was allowed, and the Court decided that Gen. H. could not sit as a member on the trial.

BRUTALITY AND VIOLENCE IN THE CITY.

MURDER IN A FOURTH-WARD DANCE HOUSE.

Two Persons Instantly Killed—Three Men Dangerously Wounded—Escape of the Murderers—Coroner's Inquest.

Between 1 and 2 yesterday morning, another atrocious murder was committed in the Fourth Ward, at the dance-house No. 277½ Water-street, kept by Alexander Duncol. Two men, having the appearance of sailors, evidently Spaniards or Italians, entered the house, and without any provocation, commenced an indiscriminate onslaught on parties who were present. One of them drew a stiletto and first stabbed a man who was standing by the stove—the weapon penetrating his heart—killing him instantly. The same man then assaulted with the same weapon, a man named Richard Barrett, stabbing him in the region of the heart, and inflicting a dangerous wound. The second man stabbed a young Scotch girl, named Ellen Bentley, in the abdomen, about two inches below the navel, making a deep and ghastly cut. Immediately after this the two assassins made an attack on the landlord, but he escaped, though not without serious wounds. By this time an alarm was also raised, which caused the ruffians to make their escape from the premises. As they left, two sailors joined them outside, and they all ran off together.

The name of the murdered man is unknown. A memorandum book, found on his person, had the name Andrew McManus written on the back cover. Deceased has the appearance of an Irish laborer, is 5 feet 5 inches in height and about 35 years of age; he was dressed in a drab coat, mixed cloth pants, spotted velvet vest, white muslin shirt, white woolen under-shirt, new, heavy boots, and Kossuth hat. His hair is light brown, and he wore a light goatee.

Richard Barrett, the second man stabbed, lives in Paterson, N. J., and came to the City on Wednesday to buy flour. His wound is exceedingly dangerous. The stiletto entered his left side just below the heart. He was taken to the City Hospital.

The girl, Bentley, was removed to the Hospital.

A fellow known as "Sailor Charley" was cut on his left side. He was taken to a drug-store, where his wound was dressed.

Mr. Duncol, the landlord, says that the four assassins have frequently been to his place, and that he should be able to identify them. The two men who came inside did not appear to be intoxicated. It is said that one of the four was recently robbed by a girl belonging to the house with whom he remained over night. The Police of the Fourth Ward have been actively engaged since the murder in search of the assassins, but thus far have been unable to obtain any clue of their whereabouts.

Coroner Connery was notified, and held an inquest upon the murdered man, at 3½ P. M., at the Fourth Ward Station-house. The following Jury was impanneled:

George Smith, No. 192 Hester-street.
Stephen A. Spencer, No. 422 Pearl-street.
Mortimer A. Hyatt, No. 426 Pearl-street.
Isaac Willard, No. 440 Pearl-street.
John C. Ridder, No. 450 Pearl-street.
M. G. Minor, No. 462 Pearl-street.

Arnold James, being sworn, deposed as follows: I live at No. 76 Roosevelt-street; I am a sailor; my home is at Newport, R. I.; about half-past twelve o'clock this morning I went into a dance house in Water-street, and sat down; there was no dancing going on; there were two men belonging to the house in there; I don't know whose house it was; I suppose there were six women there; one girl asked me to treat, and I did so; two men came in while they were drinking; they looked like the men in the clothing stores in Chatham-street; one of them was a dark-complexioned; I did not observe that he had whiskers; they talked together in a language which I could not understand; I sat close by the stove; they came up near the stove; one man who was rather tall went up stairs with a woman; the other stood in the centre of the floor; this short man wanted to get change; the proprietor would not let him, because he had not money enough to pay his way; they talked together; the language of the short man I could not understand; nothing like anger was in his face; he started apparently to go out by the door; I was standing up, and as he passed he struck me in the side; I thought it was with his hand; a girl pulled me away when I turned on him, and then I saw him lift his hand with a knife in it, and then I ran into the rear room, shut the door, and held it so that he could not come after me; I stayed there about five minutes, and then went into the front room again, where there were two men lying on the floor; one was stabbed in three places; I asked the proprietor of the house if he could get a doctor; he was busy talking with other men, and did not say a word to me; there were men in the house and others coming in; I don't know how many; I then went home, knocked at the door, was admitted, and saw Mr. Bowman, the proprietor, who said I had better go for a Doctor; I went to a doctor's shop; I don't know where it was; I told the Doctor I was cut, and he let me in; he dressed the wound in my side, after that I went home and went to bed; I went to the dance-house to-day; I asked how many were killed, and was told one was killed, and two were gone to the Hospital; I asked the Doctor if he had caught the men who stabbed in there last night; they did not know; they did not mention to me the names of those parties; I think the proprietor was not stabbed; I think I could know one of the parties who stabbed if I saw him; I have not heard anything during the day further about this matter; as I was running out I saw the deceased stabbed, who was sitting by the stove; I first knew that I was injured when I was running out; I was stabbed in three places on the body; there is only one stab in my overcoat; I have been to the house frequently; the deceased entered after I did; I saw the features of the man who struck me; I should think he was about 23 years old; I saw the man who went up stairs come down again; (this was before the stabbing;) I saw knives in the hands of both these men; I never saw either of them after I came out of the back room; the man who went up stairs was about five feet eight inches in height; the other five feet four inches; the latter wears dark clothes and a cap; the proprietor told the short man to leave the house; the tall man was just on the last step coming down stairs when the short man stabbed me; I did not drink anything; did not see the man drink; it was about ten minutes from the time they first entered to the time when they left; I was talking with a girl when I was stabbed; she had no conversation with the man who stabbed me; when I was stabbed the tall man had hold of a girl; I had to pass him in running to the rear room; I saw a girl who was stabbed when I came out again; these men did not appear intoxicated; I was in that house a year ago; I arrived from the coast of Sumatra, East Indies, last Monday; I was second mate in the bark *Ceres*, of Salem, Mass.

Mark Driscoll sworn.—I live at No. 277½ Water-street, keep a boarding house and liquor store; at about 10 minutes past 1, A. M., this affray took place; I was behind the bar; these men came in, picked out one girl and the tall man went up stairs with her, and the other, a middle sized man, stood in the middle of the bar-room; he did nothing till the other came down; the girl came down stairs first and the tall man after her into the bar-room; he shoved her into a middle room off the bar-room; I went in to see what the matter was; he told me the girl had two *masters* of his; I told him to come out where the light was; I came out and left them in there and the short once commenced talking in a foreign tongue; I told him I did not understand him; I went and stood with my back against the bar and in a minute I saw my brother-in-law and the tall man together in the entry, the tall man had a dirk knife in his hand; I think my brother-in-law hit him; I did not hear him talk; I heard some one cry out he was stabbed and at that moment the short man pulled out his knife and rushed at me; I seized a root beer bottle and raised it; he stopped and I stepped outside the front door; I think he stabbed deceased while I was outside; the tall man came out presently and I struck him with the bottle on the back of the neck; he ran away; I then closed the door, ran in next door and took a pitcher from the bar; I ran after the short man who was crossing the street with a dirk in his hand; hit him on the back of the neck with the pitcher and hollowed "Murder!" he ran away; I stood on the corner and talked to a private watchman; the watchman could have caught one of them; I told him so and he said he was excited and might have hit me instead of the Spaniard; my brother-in-law came out with a club in his hand, turned around and fell down, and said he was stabbed; I got a carriage and had my brother-in-law and the girl carried to the New-York Hospital; I have seen those men occasionally in my house before; they never had any quarrel there before; I know them both; I do not know where they are; I never heard where they lived; I have a wife and three children.

The following is the medical testimony:

Drs. Finnell, Ferguson and Garrish being duly sworn, depose and say—We have made a *post mortem* examination on the body of a man now lying dead at the Fourth Ward Precinct; we found one large wound on the right side of the chest, between the third and fourth ribs, two inches to the right of the middle portion of the sternum, transverse in its direction, the sharp edge of the knife being turned towards the breast-bone; on raising the sternum, we traced the wound through the base of the right lung into a large branch of the pulmonary artery; the hemorrhage from this wound escaped into the pleural cavity, pressing the lung against the spinal column; we removed about one quart of coagulated blood, the same amount of fluid blood still remaining in the chest; the depth of the wound, on measuring, was about three inches.

J. FINNELL, M. D.
J. FERGUSON, M. D.
J. P. GARRISH, M. D.

Taken before me, this 19th day of November, 1857.

EDWARD D. CONNERY, Coroner.

The Inquest was adjourned to 6 o'clock this morning.

Inflammatory Outrage on a Girl.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, two girls, named Rosa Martin and Anne Harris, were returning from a dance-house at the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Broadway. The girl Rosa Martin is seventeen years old; her complexion is somewhat youngish. They were joined near the dance-house by five young men, named John Goswers, John McLean, Hank McSorley, Pat Nolan and Pete Devlin. Goswers was a professed lover of the girl Rosa Martin, but had attempted violence upon her some weeks ago, which she successfully resisted. Devlin was convicted, a short time since, in the Court of General Sessions, for burglary in the second degree and was sentenced to the State Prison. He managed to break jail, and has not been heard of until the commission of this outrage. In Twenty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue, Devlin and McLean forced the girl Harris away from her friend, Rosa Martin, and beat her severely, on her resisting their violence. They then dragged Rosa to a lumber-yard between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Her consciousness forsook her at this time, and she has no recollection of what passed. A police officer of the Twentieth Ward, shortly before daylight, heard her moaning in the lumber-yard, and took her to the Twentieth Ward Police Station. She there recovered sufficiently to indicate the nature of the assault committed. She was examined by Dr. Kissam, who found that she had suffered a severe outrage. Her back, shoulders and breasts were also much bruised, and her dress was covered with mud. She was a virtuous girl, and, though out of employment at present, has been in respectable service. Goswers was arrested yesterday morning, and the police of the Ward think the other parties will be in close custody before many hours.

The William-Street Murder—Investigation by the Coroner Continued—A Private Watchman charged with letting one of the Murderers Escape—Further Identification of the arrested Parties—Important Testimony.

The excitement relative to the singular and atrocious murder of Mr. Francis Vincent in North William-street, on Tuesday night, continues unabated. The tragical affair is still involved in nearly as much mystery as immediately following the perpetration of the murder. Some facts, however, were elicited in the examination yesterday before the Coroner, tending to strengthen the suspicion against two of the parties under arrest, Miguel de Lorenzo and William Watts. A boy, fourteen years of age, testifies to having seen the two prisoners named in Mr. Vincent's place on the morning preceding the murder, and notice him count his money. The description given by another witness of the parties he saw in the store with Mr. Vincent just before the murder, tallies very accurately with the appearance of the prisoners. One witness also testifies to spots of blood being found in the apartments occupied by the prisoners at No. 10 Vandewater-street. A strange affair connected with the matter is the allegation of two witnesses that a private watchman, named Cohen, had one of the murderers in his custody, after the murder, and then let him go away.

Several officers of the Fourth Precinct kept up an unremitting search all day yesterday and last evening for some new clue to the guilty parties, but no further arrests were made. The persons originally arrested, including Frederick Vincent, Jr., a son of the deceased, still remain in custody.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the inquest in the case was resumed before Coroner Connery. As on the previous day's examination, a large number of friends of the deceased and others were present. The following was the additional evidence taken:

Mark Cohen, sworn—I am a private watchman; about ten o'clock on Tuesday evening as I was coming from Frankfort-street into William-street I met a young man named John Kenny, who said he had been looking some time for a Policeman; he said that Mr. Vincent had been stabbed and asked me to go to his place, which I did; I found Mr. Hilton at the store, and immediately went out to give an alarm, which brought officer Salter to the place; Salter and myself undertook to raise the dead body of Mr. Vincent, but were unable to do it; Mr. Hilton went away, but I directly brought him back, when he was taken in charge by an officer to be detained as a witness; several officers of the Second and Fourth Wards and myself went at once in search of the murderers; we looked through Vandewater and other streets; when I first went to Mr. Vincent's place there was nobody there but Mr. Hilton; Mr. Hilton was cut on the head and bleeding; I don't know anything about the murder; I never heard any threats by anybody against Mr. Vincent; nobody passed me as I went up to the store; I did not have hold of any one to arrest him or otherwise before going to the scene of the murder.

John Kenny, sworn—I reside at No. 9 Frankfort-street; about ten minutes after ten o'clock Tuesday night I was waiting for a friend to come out of the beer-beer saloon at No. 19 or No. 14 North William-street, when my attention was called by the breaking of glass in the street near Frankfort-street; on looking down the street I saw three or four men come running out of Mr. Vincent's place; they ran up into Old William-street, and then disappeared; I went down near Mr. Vincent's place, and saw two men and two women standing on the opposite side of the street, looking towards the store; I asked what the matter was, and they said "there had been a muss over the way;" three of us went over to see what the difficulty was; we met Mr. Hilton coming out the door; he appeared in an exhausted condition; I asked what had taken place; he replied, "There has been a bad row here," and pointed to the dead body of Mr. Vincent lying on the floor; he said he did not know the men who killed Mr. Vincent, but he thought they were Spaniards, and that he had seen them there on the Sunday night previous; I told Mr. Hilton not to leave the premises, and immediately got on top of a barrel and shouted "Police" at the top of my voice; after calling several times, and no policeman coming, I went in the direction of Frankfort-street to look for an officer, when I met Mr. Cohen, a private watchman; Mr. Cohen rapped for the Police, after which he and myself and several others went into Mr. Vincent's store; Mr. Vincent was lying on his face, on the floor, bleeding profusely; a table was turned partly on top of him; I could not identify either of the four men I saw running from Mr. Vincent's place; one of them was a tall thin man and wore a hat and dark clothes; I did not see his face; one of the men was of middling height, and was dressed in dark clothes; the other two were smaller; I met Mr. Hilton in front of Mr. Vincent's store; he was shivering, and appeared to be very much frightened; I was never in Mr. Vincent's place before; I do not know whether Mr. Cohen could have seen the men run away, as I do not know where he was; did not see him with any one standing on a corner; it was nearly ten minutes after I saw the men run that I saw Mr. Cohen.

George C. Jacobs, sworn—I am a jeweler at No. 100 Chatham-street; about two weeks ago I heard that Mr. Seiller was stabbed at his place in Pearl-street; I saw four men running up the street, and hearing Mr. Seiller cry "murder," I gave them a wide berth; I do not know who the men were, and cannot describe their dress or general appearance; I did not see the injured man; I related the fact to a private watchman.

Stephen D. O'Keefe, sworn—I am attached to the Second Precinct Police; I was taken by Mr. Remy to Mr. Vincent's store about twenty minutes after ten o'clock Tuesday night; Thomas Starkey was with him; I took charge of the place and sent for a Sergeant and a posse of Police; the Sergeant took the money ($5 90) which was in the money-drawer and handed it to Sergeant Seaman, of the Fourth Ward; I took Mr. Hilton in charge; we were ordered to look after the murderers; we went to No. 5 Vandewater-street first, and there arrested Miguel de Lorenzo; he came undressed to the door and opened it; he seemed to be surprised, but said that he had been in the house from nine o'clock the evening previous; the clothes he put on were lying on his bed; I observed no blood on them; I went with his wife across the street to get a man who could speak English; two young men told me that *Mr. Cohen had one of the murderers in his custody and let him go*; the young men who told me this are named Campbell, and live in old William-street, but at what number I do not know; the clothes the prisoner has on now are those he put on the night he was arrested.

Daniel D. Sutton, sworn—I am attached to the Sixth Ward police; I was the first officer at the scene of the murder; I was in Chatham-street when I was informed that Mr. Vincent's store and safe in North William-street, near Mr. Vincent's place, and made my way to Cohen at the door, who told me that I was invited to be murdered; I went into the store and found a man lying on his left side, and blood issuing from his chest; I raised him up; he did not seem to be dead but his head fell on his shoulder, and then I knew he was dead; I did not see Mr. Cohen leave hold of any man on my way to the scene of the murder.

Frank Cheney, sworn—I live at No. 235 Williamsburgh street; I am a plasterer; about 10 o'clock Tuesday night I heard of the murder of Mr. Vincent; previous to hearing of the murder I passed by Mr. Vincent's place and looked in at the window and saw three men inside; I could recognize the man if I should see them again; I saw three men there on the Sunday night previous; I cannot identify either of the prisoners as the man I saw at Mr. Vincent's place; I was told by a young man that he pointed out two of the murderers to Cohen, and Cohen let them go.

By a Juror—Mr. Hilton was not in the store when I saw the three men there; I heard three or four men accuse Cohen of letting the men go; I heard him myself of letting the men go; Cohen said he caught no one.

Louis Campbell, sworn—I am a brother of the previous witness; I heard some persons say that Mr. Cohen had a man in his custody and let him go.

Joseph Steinhilber, sworn—I reside at No. 47 Rivington-street; I left No. 27 Frankfort-street a little after ten o'clock on Tuesday night; I saw a man named Cohen seize a man and tell him, if I recollect right, I cannot tell what passed between Cohen and the other man, but this I know, the man ran away from Cohen; Mr. Hilton was not the man.

Andrew Glass, sworn—I reside at No. 11 Frankfort-street; on the night of the murder I was walking from Frankfort-street in William-street when I heard an alarm cry; I met Cohen and he told me a man had been murdered at Mr. Vincent's place; I did not see any man running from Cohen.

Frederick H. Schulz, sworn—I reside at No. 20 Vandewater-street; I first heard of the murder of Mr. Vincent about nine o'clock Wednesday morning; after I got up; several persons were in the house at the time; I did not visit the place, but went down to see Mrs. Murphy; I went to Mr. Murphy and told him that all the talk was that a man had been murdered; there were spots of blood on the stairs; a man told me he got excited home finally in the house and had something to do with the murder of Mr. Vincent; the landlord, Murphy, then spread from No. 5 Vandewater-street; the name finally moved out the morning

NEW-YORK CITY.

Incorporation of Enterprises.—They were incorporated at Albany yesterday as follows: The Consolidated Electric Light and Power Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture and sell gas and electricity for light, heat and power; capital stock, $2,000,000. Directors: Edward Lauterbach, Edward Lauterbach, jr., Frederick Lauterbach, Frederick Schumacher, Charles Schumacher, Charles Schumacher, jr., Charles Lauterbach, Charles Lauterbach, jr., and Charles Lauterbach, 3d, all of New-York. The Consolidated Electric Light Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture and sell gas and electricity for light, heat and power; capital stock, $2,000,000. Directors: Edward Lauterbach, Edward Lauterbach, jr., Frederick Lauterbach, Frederick Schumacher, Charles Schumacher, jr., Charles Lauterbach, Charles Lauterbach, jr., and Charles Lauterbach, 3d, all of New-York. The Consolidated Electric Light Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture and sell gas and electricity for light, heat and power; capital stock, $2,000,000. Directors: Edward Lauterbach, Edward Lauterbach, jr., Frederick Lauterbach, Frederick Schumacher, Charles Schumacher, jr., Charles Lauterbach, Charles Lauterbach, jr., and Charles Lauterbach, 3d, all of New-York.

Decisions Handed Down.—Decisions were handed down yesterday by Judge Barrett in the Supreme Court, Special Term, as follows: Motion granted in the matter of the application of Mary Ann Hall for the appointment of a receiver of the property of the Hall Manufacturing Company, a corporation. Motion granted in the matter of the application of Frederick Hoffman for the appointment of a receiver of the property of the Hoffman Manufacturing Company, a corporation. Motion granted in the matter of the application of Frederick Hoffman for the appointment of a receiver of the property of the Hoffman Manufacturing Company, a corporation. Motion granted in the matter of the application of Frederick Hoffman for the appointment of a receiver of the property of the Hoffman Manufacturing Company, a corporation.

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LONG ISLAND.

BROOKLYN IN BROOKLYN—Yesterday night, the store of Towne & Talmadge, corner of Hamilton and Court streets, was entered and robbed of a barrel of flour. Entrance was effected by breaking a window in the rear. Loss, $50. Arrested and locked up in the Clinton-street station-house, charged with the crime, Thomas Hayes, No. 106 Union street. Hayes was arrested on the same night and identified by the storekeeper. Hayes was also identified by Detective Sergeant Ryan as one of the burglars who broke into the store of Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, No. 84 Court street, on the night of Nov. 10, and stole $1,000 worth of jewelry. Ryan had a description of the stolen property, and found it in Hayes's possession. Hayes was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday morning, and was committed for examination.

THE BRIDGE-STREET MURDER.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Thomas Hanlon, who was killed by a blow from the fist of Thomas Hayes, in a fight in front of No. 84 Bridge-street, New-York, on the night of Nov. 10, rendered a verdict yesterday morning that Hanlon came to his death from the effects of the blow struck by Hayes. Hayes was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DAMAGES FOR EJECTION.—In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, in the case of Hannah Schultz vs. Mary Ann Kane, Justice Moore rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $100 damages.

DISTRICT SCHOOL MATTERS.—The Board of Education of Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, by a vote of 12 to 7, decided to purchase the property on the corner of Fulton and Portland streets, for the purpose of erecting a school-house thereon. The property is owned by Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, and the price asked is $30,000. The Board of Education has also decided to purchase the property on the corner of Fulton and Portland streets, for the purpose of erecting a school-house thereon. The property is owned by Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, and the price asked is $30,000. The Board of Education has also decided to purchase the property on the corner of Fulton and Portland streets, for the purpose of erecting a school-house thereon. The property is owned by Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, and the price asked is $30,000.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Mrs. Ann Kane, a widow residing at No. 14 Franklin-place, was killed yesterday by falling out of a window.

FATAL. Accident.—A man named James Moore, residing at No. 14 Franklin-place, was killed yesterday by falling out of a window.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—Mrs. Ann Kane, a widow

The Sun-Dial Gazette.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK MIRROR.

DAILY TIMES is published every morning, except Sunday, at 113 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

WEEKLY TIMES—Price 3 cents; $1 a year; $1 50 for six months; $2 for nine months.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Price 3 cents; $2 a year; $1 for six months.

WEEKLY TIMES—Every Saturday morning, at $2 a year, or $1 for six months.

Subscriptions will be received for any period.

Advertisements will be inserted in the DAILY TIMES at 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

In the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES at $1 per square for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion.

In the WEEKLY TIMES at $1 50 per square for the first insertion, and $1 for each subsequent insertion.

Business notices in reading columns, 25 cents per line.

Marriages and deaths, $1 each.

Obituaries, 50 cents per square.

Yearly advertisements will be taken at the following rates:

For 1 square, 12 lines or less, one year..... $ 50
For 2 squares, 24 lines or less, one year..... 75
For 3 squares, 36 lines or less, one year..... 100
For 4 squares, 48 lines or less, one year..... 125
For 5 squares, 60 lines or less, one year..... 150
For 6 squares, 72 lines or less, one year..... 175
For 7 squares, 84 lines or less, one year..... 200
For 8 squares, 96 lines or less, one year..... 225
For 9 squares, 108 lines or less, one year..... 250
For 10 squares, 120 lines or less, one year..... 275
For 11 squares, 132 lines or less, one year..... 300
For 12 squares, 144 lines or less, one year..... 325

Yearly advertisements will be changed as often as desired by the advertiser, without extra charge.

Yearly advertisements will be inserted in the DAILY TIMES, SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES and WEEKLY TIMES, without extra charge.

STATE GOVERNMENT—1858.

(Republicans in Roman; Americans in Italics; Democrats in Small Capitals.)

Governor.....John A. Dix.
Lieut.-Governor.....Sanford E. Church.
Secretary of State.....Lyman Tremain.
Comptroller.....Van Rensselaer Richmond.
Attorney-General.....John M. Sayre.
Treasurer.....R. K. Sutton.
State Engineer.....E. W. Van Dyck.
Canal Commissioners.....James M. Dodd.
.....Wm. C. Rowley.
Inspectors of State Prisons.....Hiram Denio.

LEGISLATURE—Session of 1858.

SENATE.

1.	[illegible]	17.	A. Wheeler
2.	[illegible]	18.	[illegible]
3.	[illegible]	19.	[illegible]
4.	[illegible]	20.	[illegible]
5.	[illegible]	21.	[illegible]
6.	[illegible]	22.	[illegible]
7.	[illegible]	23.	[illegible]
8.	[illegible]	24.	[illegible]
9.	[illegible]	25.	[illegible]
10.	[illegible]	26.	[illegible]
11.	[illegible]	27.	[illegible]
12.	[illegible]	28.	[illegible]
13.	[illegible]	29.	[illegible]
14.	[illegible]	30.	[illegible]
15.	[illegible]	31.	[illegible]
16.	[illegible]	32.	[illegible]

Democrats in Roman; Americans in Italics; Republicans in Small Caps.

Democrats, 16; Republicans, 15; Americans, 1.

ASSEMBLY.

1.	[illegible]	65.	[illegible]
2.	[illegible]	66.	[illegible]
3.	[illegible]	67.	[illegible]
4.	[illegible]	68.	[illegible]
5.	[illegible]	69.	[illegible]
6.	[illegible]	70.	[illegible]
7.	[illegible]	71.	[illegible]
8.	[illegible]	72.	[illegible]
9.	[illegible]	73.	[illegible]
10.	[illegible]	74.	[illegible]
11.	[illegible]	75.	[illegible]
12.	[illegible]	76.	[illegible]
13.	[illegible]	77.	[illegible]
14.	[illegible]	78.	[illegible]
15.	[illegible]	79.	[illegible]
16.	[illegible]	80.	[illegible]
17.	[illegible]	81.	[illegible]
18.	[illegible]	82.	[illegible]
19.	[illegible]	83.	[illegible]
20.	[illegible]	84.	[illegible]
21.	[illegible]	85.	[illegible]
22.	[illegible]	86.	[illegible]
23.	[illegible]	87.	[illegible]
24.	[illegible]	88.	[illegible]
25.	[illegible]	89.	[illegible]
26.	[illegible]	90.	[illegible]
27.	[illegible]	91.	[illegible]
28.	[illegible]	92.	[illegible]
29.	[illegible]	93.	[illegible]
30.	[illegible]	94.	[illegible]
31.	[illegible]	95.	[illegible]
32.	[illegible]	96.	[illegible]
33.	[illegible]	97.	[illegible]
34.	[illegible]	98.	[illegible]
35.	[illegible]	99.	[illegible]
36.	[illegible]	100.	[illegible]
37.	[illegible]	101.	[illegible]
38.	[illegible]	102.	[illegible]
39.	[illegible]	103.	[illegible]
40.	[illegible]	104.	[illegible]
41.	[illegible]	105.	[illegible]
42.	[illegible]	106.	[illegible]
43.	[illegible]	107.	[illegible]
44.	[illegible]	108.	[illegible]
45.	[illegible]	109.	[illegible]
46.	[illegible]	110.	[illegible]
47.	[illegible]	111.	[illegible]
48.	[illegible]	112.	[illegible]
49.	[illegible]	113.	[illegible]
50.	[illegible]	114.	[illegible]
51.	[illegible]	115.	[illegible]
52.	[illegible]	116.	[illegible]
53.	[illegible]	117.	[illegible]
54.	[illegible]	118.	[illegible]
55.	[illegible]	119.	[illegible]
56.	[illegible]	120.	[illegible]
57.	[illegible]	121.	[illegible]
58.	[illegible]	122.	[illegible]
59.	[illegible]	123.	[illegible]
60.	[illegible]	124.	[illegible]
61.	[illegible]	125.	[illegible]
62.	[illegible]	126.	[illegible]
63.	[illegible]	127.	[illegible]
64.	[illegible]	128.	[illegible]

Democrats in Roman; Americans in Italics; Republicans in Small Caps.

Democrats, 64; Republicans, 61; Americans, 3.

Republican majority on joint ballot, 1.

Democrats in Roman; Americans in Italics; Republicans in Small Caps.

Democrats, 80; Republicans, 76; Americans, 4

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WIS

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLE

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET.—IN A

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED-

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEAS-

MURRAY HILL.—NO. 26 EAST THIRTY-

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAM-

NO. 32 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET,

NO. 148 MADISON-STREET.—A BACK

NO. 28 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,

NO. 600 BROADWAY.—TO LET

ONE VACANCY HAS OCCURRED.—AT NO.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM TO

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED-

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEAS-

MURRAY HILL.—NO. 26 EAST THIRTY-

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAM-

NO. 32 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET,

NO. 148 MADISON-STREET.—A BACK

NO. 28 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,

NO. 600 BROADWAY.—TO LET

ONE VACANCY HAS OCCURRED.—AT NO.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEAS-

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GEN-

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—BY A

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOK-

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN,

BONDS WANTED.—IN AN AMERICAN PRI-

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLE-

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOD-

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GEN-

ONE VACANCY HAS OCCURRED.—AT NO.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAM-

WANTED—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A fel

WANTED—A HOME IN A RESPECTABLE FAM-

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY,

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY,

BOARD WANTED—IN AN UNOBJECTIONABLE

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLE-

BOARD WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN

BOARD WANTED—BY A SMART TIDY ENGLISH

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG

AUCTION SALES.

LAW BOOKS AT AUCTION.
THIS FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock,
VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY,
BELONGING TO ONE DECEASED PERSONS
At Auction, by
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

H. B. Bangs, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
CARPETS, BEDDING, OIL PAINTINGS, &c., &c.
BANGS & CO. will sell, TO-MORROW, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 55 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of beds, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, lounges, tables, wardrobes, chairs, sofas, lounges, &c., &c. Also, cutlery, crockery, carpets, mirrors, all-wool-plated ware, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c.
Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF ROSEWOOD PIANOS.
ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, LIBRARY, VALUABLE BOOKS WITH THE ENTIRE SPLENDID FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE.
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, TO-MORROW (Saturday), Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the Mercantile Exchange, (the Library, which is one of the most extensive and valuable collections of standard and miscellaneous works ever obtained through this medium for sale. The contents of the house is first-class throughout, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve. Catalogues will be at the house on morning of sale, which will facilitate the examination of the same.
Positively terms cash.

Samuel Osgood, Auctioneer.
SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, &c.
WILL SELL, AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., an assortment of elegant and fashionable furniture, comprising, in part of rosewood and walnut parlor furniture, covered in 3 colored brocatelle, with slip covers made to order, 2 rosewood French couches, with cornucopia arms, 3 splendid enamel mirrors, with cornices, 3 large French plate mirrors, with gold frames, 2 rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, brocade and plush, centre tables, card tables, chairs, sofas, lounges, &c. Also, cutlery, crockery, carpets, mirrors, all-wool-plated ware, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c.
Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

Samuel Osgood, Auctioneer, Office No. 78 Beekman-st.
CHOICE PARISIAN FURNITURE.
ELEGANT FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS.
SUPERB FRENCH BRONZES, &c.
SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell, on FRIDAY, (This Day,) Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, the entire stock of the above and other rich and costly goods constituting in the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av. All the furniture has been in the present owner's house but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive, without reserve, and for no account. Deposits required for all purchases.
In the basement are suites of walnut dining-room furniture, complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, also elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, all-wool carpeting, &c., belonging to the family.
On the first floor are elegant suites of drawing-room and library furniture, parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, one rosewood seven-octave piano, wood and cover, &c.
In the second story are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, &c., &c., &c., all of which will be sold positively to the highest bidder, without regard to cost.
Sale will commence each day at 10½ o'clock precisely.

Samuel Osgood, Auctioneer.
BY IRVING & WATKINS, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 6 Pine-st., a large assortment of clothing, consisting of 1 case of gentlemen's and ladies' and misses' fine Hudson Bay and Russian sable, dark stone marten, French polish, siberian squirrel, &c. Cape, caffs, &c., 1 case of ladies' and misses' fine Hudson Bay and Russian sable, dark stone marten, French polish, siberian squirrel, &c. Cape, caffs, &c., 1 case of gentlemen's fur caps, 1 case of gentlemen's and boys' hats, 1 case of gentlemen's and boys' cloth caps, 1 case of gentlemen's and boys'

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Late Indian Massacres and the Mormons

The Utah Expedition—Fears for other Transportation Trains.

The Departure of General Walker for Nicaragua.

Important Decision by the Commissioner of Patents—Refusal to Grant a Patent for the New Policemen's Club.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

I learn from an intelligent gentleman, who has passed five or six years among the Salt Lake Mormons, a fact or two tending to confirm the suspicion that the recent horrible massacre of over 100 California emigrants, by the "Saint Clara" Indians, was perpetrated under the influence of the Mormon leaders.

It is quite clear that the savages who perpetrated this outrage are the same band who cut off Captain Gunnison and his command—for they are the only band of Indians in Clear Creek, who raise grain and have fire-arms.

There are the same, also, who, a year or more ago, murdered very many peaceable Indians, under the direction of Dr. Hunt, United States Indian Agent; Mr. Bean, United States Surveyor-General, and their party, at the suggestion of Mormon emissaries, who rode into the Indian village a few miles ahead of them, and announced that United States agent and his friends were coming to arrest and punish them for Gunnison's murder. On this occasion, fortunately, they were accompanied by the Wee Chief of a neighboring friendly tribe, who succeeded, with difficulty, in satisfying the Indians that they were on a friendly visit.

Shoonar, the chief of these Indians, is a very intelligent man, who knows the value of United States gold, and the best of blankets, &c., as well as any white man, so that the story of his having been misled by the emigrants, as related, is plainly ridiculous. The story is evidently forged to give plausibility to the idea that the whites had provoked their fate.

It is known to be very much under the influence of Brigham Young, who has a young squaw for his family, with whom the chief is deeply in love. The lucky Brigham, he swears, refuses to go off to the settlements; but the latter is encouraged by Brigham to hope for success in due time, through his instrumentality, and is also stimulated by the Mormon leader to become the instrument of his vengeance. There is little room to believe that the unfortunate emigrant company were massacred by Mormon directions, in revenge for the killing of Elder Pasley Pierce.

I learn, also, that Bill Hickman and Lott Smith, (commonly published Lockwith,) who headed the party which recently destroyed the train containing supplies for the troops on their way to Utah, are two of the most notorious leaders of the Mormon "Danite Band," or "Destroying Angels." In view of this fact, the more must to very weak who can be deceived by Brigham Young's declaration that he knew nothing in relation to, and was entirely innocent of, the outrage to which his followers have participated.

There is reason to believe that Brigham Young has already made up his mind that he must leave Utah next Spring, which will account for the suicidal policy he is now pursuing. It seems that part of the mission of Messrs. Gideon Pratt and Ezra T. Benson, (who are still abroad,) was to seek from the British Government permission to settle in the British possessions. The application was refused.

It has since been thrown out that the Mormons, upon abandoning Salt Lake, would go to the Russian possessions, where they would be very likely to starve to death. They have no idea, however, of doing anything of the sort. On the contrary, they intend to pass to the southward into the Mexican Province of Sonora. Here is a filibustering expedition on a large scale. Once there, the Mexican Government will find it difficult, if not impossible, to dislodge them, and the end, in all probability, will be that Mexico will sell the country to the United States for a song in order to get rid of its new settlers.

Since receipt of the last dispatches from Colonel Loring, it is believed he will make no attempt to enter Salt Lake Valley this Winter. He will, probably take up his Winter quarters in the valley of Green River, where grass can be had for the cattle.

I perceive that fears are still entertained in some quarters that other transportation trains containing supplies for use of the Utah expedition, may have been cut off by the Mormons, and that there is danger, consequently, that the troops may be in danger of starvation. Upon this point I made careful inquiry at the War Department several days ago, which resulted in my dispatch announcing that the Government anticipated no such calamity. The contractor's trains set off by the Mormons, was not guarded by the troops at all. All the other trains were guarded, and Quarter-Master Jouppert and Alexander have taken great precautions to secure them from danger. It evidently is not the purpose of the Mormons to make open attack upon the United States troops, so long as they can hope to intimidate them by indirect annoyances. The fact that Brigham Young denies having known anything in relation to the destruction of the trains already alluded to, and is desirous of evading responsibility for that outrage, evinces the caution with which he will venture upon open and definite hostilities.

Unless the rumors of "infernal machines" in the hands of the Mormons are true, no apprehension is felt in army circles here relative to the troops—for they have an abundance of supplies, and can easily repulse any assaults made upon them while in Winter quarters. I regret to say, however, that there is much reason to fear the truth of the statement that the Mormons have control of the fearful engine of destruction known as "Greek fire," to which your columns recently made allusion. The authority upon which the story was originally published in the Washington *Union* is very respectable; and its chief points are corroborated by a gentleman with whom I have conversed here, who can hardly be deceived. Many days' experience in ascending the accessory of your corrections of last Spring, relative to that Mormon movement—and showing that you were right in anticipating difficulty and danger from the unnecessarily precipitation of the Administration in that connection. That vigorous measures to crush out the theocratic rebellion will be taken this Winter cannot be doubted. Brigham Young's Proclamation, advising Mormon resistance to the United States forces, and his command that the latter should withdraw from the Territory, are so clearly treasonable, that Congress will not hesitate to place at the command of the Executive the extraordinary means which he will ask to enable him to maintain the Federal supremacy. Meantime, it is not now supposed that the troops will venture into Salt Lake Valley this Winter; and when Winter has once set in, the rigors of the season will afford them sure defence against attack outside.

Circumstances alter cases with Governments as well as individuals. The successful departure of General Walker from New-Orleans, with his band of filibusters, has secured the reception of Señor Yrissarri at last, without the additional information the solution to the existence of any *de facto* Government in Nicaragua, for which the President has been waiting several weeks. If it was right to receive Yrissarri yesterday, it was right to do so at least a month ago, for his relations to Nicaragua and the United States have not changed the shadow of a hair within that time.

The reason suggested for this sudden action of the Government is the fear that, if Walker got into Nicaragua again and succeeded in upsetting its Government, we might not be able to make so good an arrangement as could be made with Yrissarri. This probably is the true solution of the matter. All the efforts of speculators to make it seem that the object was to open the Transit route in favor of a particular company should be treated with contempt, for they have no just basis. Nor was the movement made as against Walker and his enterprise, as is attempted to be shown. It is his interest to have the Transit route kept open. During his former operations in Nicaragua much of his strength was exhausted in keeping it open and protecting it. Hereafter, if the new treaty is ratified, foreign powers will do that important work for him, and it will be impossible to deny him the use of the transit for the passage of "emigrants," for whom he is understood to have an abundance of arms safely stored within easy reach. As the United States, England and France will be pledged to the neutrality of the Transit route, if Walker once gets foot-hold in the country again, it can no more be against him than for him.

I informed your readers some days ago that reinforcements for Walker were supposed to be already on their way from California. For confirmation I refer to the announcement in the California news received by the *St. Louis*, that "a company of emigrants was organizing at San Francisco for Tehuantepec." That innocent-looking sentence, which has scarcely attracted the slightest attention in the Atlantic States, covers an important chapter in the new history of Walker's movements. The "emigrants" alluded to are Walker recruits, of which fact the interest authorities at San Francisco seem to have been utterly oblivious. They probably started on their emigration trip somewhere about the 1st inst., and on their arrival at Tehuantepec will discover, what all the world knows, that Tehuantepec offers no inducement for settlement at present; and they will then push on to Central America. Another company was organizing for "Sonora," at last accounts, having the same ultimate destination. If the anticipated arrangements are carried out, these California recruits will carry with them abundant means of transportation for the entire force.

The Court of Claims has before it now the celebrated Mendes Claim, in which Jonas H. Brandon, Esq., of this City, has made a most able argument in behalf of the claimants. The Government solicitor found it no fair of new and strong points, that he asked and obtained an adjournment of the case until the 30th inst., to enable him to prepare his argument in reply.

Washington is putting up very rapidly now, in order to be ready for the influx of Members of Congress and others, on the 1st of December. The new houses of the National Hotel are rapidly putting their house in order for the reception of guests. The building has been entirely overhauled, and thoroughly cleansed, the defects in sewerage perfectly remedied, and every possible arrangement effected which is calculated to secure a return of the former popularity of this establishment. The old furniture having been sold off, the house is refurnishing entirely with new, even to the smallest detail. Many of the old guests have engaged rooms there for the Winter, especially Senators and Representatives from New-England, where the new proprietors are well known as successful hotel-keepers. The house will reopen on or about the 25th inst. This additional hotel accommodation is sadly needed, for the other first-class houses are already quite too full for comfort.

The citizens of Washington will not soon forget the admirable musical treat afforded them last evening, under the auspices of Mr. Strakosch, Parepa, Patti, Thalberg and Vieuxtemps—all on one evening, constituting a galaxy of musical stars such as we are not accustomed to witness in this provincial town. A crowded and fashionable audience rewarded the enterprise, and voted the entertainment the finest ever given in Washington. Parepa, sometimes thought deficient in power in your great Academy of Music, filled our Concert-hall with perfect ease, and so was enabled to devote her efforts entirely to the matter of execution. Speedily inspired by the burst of applause which rewarded her first effort, she sang with most charming abandon, pouring out her very soul in most impassioned strains. Madame Strakosch, always a favorite here, maintained the laurels won on former occasions. S.

[FROM THE SUPERIOR FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The Commissioner of Patents has rejected the application of John McLarty for letters patent for an improved "policeman's club." The model of the club is about 12 inches long, is round, and about an inch and a quarter in diameter. It has a smooth and polished surface, and resembles the baton generally borne by police and other officers. Its exterior gives no indication of its real character or capabilities. Its barrel is hollowed, and within it is an ingenious mechanism connected with four longitudinal "spurs or lancets," which lie concealed in the tube. On touching a spring these lancets leap from their hiding-places, and through them, by a single wrench of the weapon, a most fearful mutilation is inflicted on the hand of any adversary who may have grasped it. In the technics of the street rencontres, it may then be clubbed, and its lancets made to bury themselves at will in the head and body of the victim.

The Commissioner says that justice to the inventor demands the admission that the mechanism of this "miniature infernal machine" displays sufficient novelty to support a patent. The law, however, in its wisdom, has declared that something beyond mere novelty must be established before a patent can issue. The invention must not only be new, but it must be important and useful.

Conceding the assumption that this club would be eminently useful to policemen, it is still obvious that this is too limited a measure of utility to satisfy the requirements of the law. An invention, to be patented, must not only be useful to the few, with a chance of being pernicious to the many, but it must clearly appear that in view of the interests of the whole community, the good resulting from it would decidedly preponderate over the evil.

If the officers of public justice, and those law-abiding citizens who love peace and pursue it, could be induced to clothe themselves with this instrument, and could its use be restricted to such, it might be comparatively harmless, but when it passes from the workshop of the mechanic who has fashioned it, it is manifestly beyond the reach of the Government, and will find its way into the service of the brawling profligate, as certainly as the stiletto seeks the belt of the bravo.

Its manufacture and distribution through society, under the expectation that good would result therefrom, would be an act of folly equalled only by that of strewing our pathway with thorns, in the delusive trust that they would bud and blossom into flowers at our approach.

It is barbarous in its every characteristic, and is as repugnant to the genius of our institutions, and to the morality of that faith in whose shining footprints our legislation strives to follow, as is the scalping knife of the border savage.

After other arguments against granting a patent for this club, the Commissioner concludes by saying:

"Whether viewed as a weapon of offence or defence, it is adapted in the hand of the most dissolute and the most dastardly, and evidently belongs to the same class as the sling-shot of the burglar, and the brass knuckle of the political ruffian. The national honor would be no more tarnished by granting a patent for the one than the other."

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The R. M. steamer *Niagara*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived at this port at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. Her mails were dispatched by the steamboat train *via* Stonington, but owing to the heavy gale upon the Sound to-night, it is unlikely that they will reach the New-York Post-Office before 8 or 9 o'clock Friday morning.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The following are the prices of American Stocks as quoted by Bell & Co.:

United States 6s of 1867 and 1868	105
Alabama 5s	78
Maryland 6s	93@90
Massachusettts 5s	96@96
Pennsylvania 5s	71@73
Pennsylvania Bonds of 1877	74@76
Virginia 6s of 1886	76@80
Virginia 5s of 1886	80
Illinois Central 7s 1st mortgage of '75	75@75
Illinois 6s of '75	73@77
Illinois Freestand of '90	76@82
Michigan Central 8s of '69	76@78
New-York Central 6s of '83	76@76
New-York Central 7s of '76	87@89
Erie 7s 2d mortgage of '83	58@62
Erie Sinking Fund of '75	38@40
Pennsylvania Central 6s of '80	83@85

Arrival of Senator Sumner at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Senator Sumner, on arriving here in the steamer *Niagara* this afternoon, was received by Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. N. P. Banks and Mr. Phelps, and escorted to his residence, where a large crowd had assembled to greet him. After receiving congratulations from his many friends, Mr. Sumner made a few remarks to the assemblage, and retired amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering. Mr. Sumner was followed by Hon. Henry Wilson in a short speech, when the crowd dispersed.

Mr. Sumner has been sick during the entire voyage, but his health generally has been so much improved that it is thought he will be able to resume his seat in Congress at its opening.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 19—10 P. M.

The weather here during the day was very clear and mild. The atmosphere this evening is thickening, with indications of rain. Wind S. W.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Nov. 19—10 P. M.

The weather here to-day has been cloudy, with heavy winds.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 19—10 P. M.

A rain-storm commenced here this afternoon, which was succeeded by a brisk fall of snow for half an hour. It is now cold and clearing off.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Severe gales from the southwest have been blowing here to-day, accompanied with flurries of snow.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 19.

There was a very heavy snow-storm here last night, and several vessels are reported ashore.

Arrival due of the Atlantic and Asia.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The Collins steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. Eldridge, which, it will be recollected, was detained at this port till Tuesday, 8 o'clock, A. M., Oct. 27, arrived at Liverpool at the moment the *Niagara* was leaving—about 1½ P. M., on Saturday, Nov. 7, thus making the passage in about eleven days and five hours.

The Cunard steamship Asia, Capt. Lang, from this port, at noon, on the 28th of October, was passed by the *Niagara* at 6 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, the 8th inst., twenty hours' sail from Liverpool; and she would be due there at about 5 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 9th inst., thus making the passage about eleven days and seventeen hours.

Prize Fight in Canada.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 19.

A prize fight between Conors and Gibson came off yesterday in Canada. The combatants fought twenty-two rounds in thirty minutes, when Conors was declared winner of the stakes, amounting to $1,000.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Thirty New Policemen Appointed.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held at their office yesterday—the following Commissioners being present: Mr. Bowen, Mr. Cromwell, Mr. Strakosch, Mayor Powell, Mr. Pearr and General Nye.

In the absence of Mr. Embree, Mr. Hasbrook was requested to act as Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed,

General Nye stated he had received a note from the Mayor, announcing his inability to attend the Board, and requesting that no action should be taken on the motion of which he had given notice.

Mayor Powell—There are other matters of business we can transact without him.

General Nye considered there were, and that they should prepare for the coming election.

Mr. Pearr objected to the postponement of the motion, and thought they should proceed with it.

General Nye would take the decision of the Board upon the subject.

Mayor Powell suggested they should postpone the motion.

The business then proceeded.

Mr. Bowen moved that the General Superintendent be requested to submit the names of two officers to be detailed for duty at each election district, at the election to be held in this City on the 1st of December.

Gen. Nye—The law contemplates two or more policemen for each District—two at least.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Strakosch handed in a list of names for appointment in the Seventh Ward, and requested their adoption by the Board.

Mr. Bowen—This is merely a report from the Committee, directing these names to be appointed, but not appointing them.

Mr. Strakosch observed that it was the usual course to act at the next meeting of the Board, after they had been published two days.

Mr. Bowen moved that two patrolmen named Dennis and Clark, who were restored to duty from the old Police in October, but only entered on duty on the 28th, should receive their pay from the date of the appointment. The Treasurer did not feel justified in paying them without the action of the Board, but it was only a few days' difference.

The motion was agreed to.

Mayor Powell presented the petitions for appointment as patrolmen, of Patrick Nunnery, J. Buyers and J. Johnston.

General Nye informed the Board that he had presented to him an application from the Board of Engineers of the Fire Department of New-York, requesting the appointment of a suitable person, thoroughly posted in the Fire Department and acquainted personally with the Horse-Yards of the City, as attendant at fires as member of the Police. They stated that there were many robberies occurring at fires and many persons were base enough to attribute the losses sustained to the firemen, who entirely repudiated such aspersions. The firemen usually wear a badge and it appeared that nearly one thousand of them had been lost and the Board of Engineers believed that many of these badges were retained by parties who were passed by the policemen in case of property at fires, with these badges. They suggested to the Board the name of John B. Leveredge as officer, who had been a fireman for four years and was well acquainted with all the firemen in the City. He (General Nye) thought the idea an excellent one.

Mr. Bowen suggested that the letter be referred to the Committee to report at the next meeting. Referred.

Mr. Strakosch moved that the applicants, of whom a list of names had been published, for the Thirteenth Ward, be sworn in as members of the force.

Mr. Pearr suggested they should be brought into the Board room, as the members of the Board would, no doubt, desire to see the men.

Mr. Beebe suggested for the consideration of the Board, before they filled more appointments, the cases of some six-hundred men for whom he had attended for six weeks back, and who claimed to be reinstated or put upon duty on the ground of improper discharge. They had already progressed before the Special Committee from the First to the Sixteenth Ward, and he submitted, if it should turn out upon investigation before the Committee; that they had been erroneously and illegally discharged, and were still members of the Department; it would cause to themselves serious embarrassment, and expense to the City to appoint or fill up these vacancies, which a little delay would prevent. He might as well state, but he did not wish to hold it out as a threat, that—

Gen. Nye—As to threats they don't much affect us.

Mr. Beebe continued to observe that he knew there were some four or five hundred men who would make application to the Court to call on the Board to show cause why they should not be put upon duty. To expedite the settlement of that claim, he said they were perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the Court in any single case that might be properly tried. He urged the Board to refrain from making any further appointments until the Committee to whom the investigation of the matter of these claims had reported, because if the Board acted prematurely they might act improperly, inasmuch as it might happen that many of those men who now set up the fact of their improper discharge would ultimately be decided to be entitled to reappointment.

Mr. Geo. Boyd made a remark from the corner in which he was standing, and which was understood to be disparaging to the new Police.

Gen. Nye said he had reelected for some time on the constant application made by Judge Beebe on behalf of these members of the old force who had resigned or been discharged, and he could not avoid entertaining some distrust of their claim. In the position he had taken on the matter he barricaded himself behind a very powerful array of legal opinion, comprising the views of Messrs. W. Curtis Noyes, B. Dudley Field and Wm. M. Evarts. Having repudiated the authority of the Board, he did not see how those members of the old force could consider themselves justified in claiming appointments under it. It had been said that the Commissioners were trying to delay the determination of these suits; but such was not the fact. He had retained a lawyer, who conducted the litigation in behalf of the Board in the Supreme Court, evincing all of their determination and declaratory of their efforts to hasten the decision.

Mr. Beebe replied, casting the blame of the frequent postponement on Mr. Vanderpoel, the Commissioners' counsel. He asserted that his present appearance in the Board was prompted simply by the interest he felt in the subject of these appointments, as a citizen and tax-payer. He denied that the opinions given by the counsel to whom Gen. Nye referred at all met the merits of the case, and that the difficulty was whether proper steps had been taken by the Board for the purpose of effecting the removal of the claimants as members of the Department.

General Nye—That the Board have decided, and you will have to take your mandamus, no doubt. What you have said may be true, but you have given but one side of the picture. In some of the wards the legality of the service of notice has been denied, but I can prove that there was a personal service in every case.

Mr. Strakosch said he believed it was not the intention of the Board so to fill up the force as to prevent the appointment of old members.

Mr. Bowen would not be unmindful of the cases to which Mr. Beebe had referred.

General Nye said he had received from the Commissary-General, J. H. Hobart Ward, a communication in reference to serious difficulties being apprehended at the Arsenal in consequence of threats, by persons claiming to represent the unemployed, to seize the arms, and asking the Board for an adequate force to protect the building from attack. He (General Nye) said he had replied, stating that the force was now so limited that it would be impossible for the duty suggested without leaving some of the localities of the City unprotected.

A large number of complaints against members of the force were reported on.

Nicholas Bogart and Thomas Dunn were dismissed for intoxication. Wm. G. Armstrong was complained of for not paying his rent.

Mr. Bowen thought every policeman should be punished for failure to pay their debts, because they had abundant means to live comfortably without incurring heavy obligations.

The complaint against Armstrong was dismissed.

Mr. Bowen submitted the quarterly report of the General Superintendent, which was entered on file.

Mr. Bowen offered a resolution that a communication be made to the Common Council, representing the crowded condition of the station houses at night by reason of the great increase of late in destitute lodgers, and requesting that some provision be made to meet the emergency, either by enlarging the station-houses, or renting tenements in the neighborhood of each station-house to be placed during the ensuing Winter under the charge of the police authorities. Carried.

Mr. Bowen, with respect to the reference in the report to the river and mounted police, said that the Commissioners were only waiting for the Supervisors to make the necessary appropriation, which, it was expected, would be done by the first of January, in order to organize that portion of the department.

A complaint was made against Thomas Müller for impressed language in the Station-house.

Mr. Bowen inquired if it was profane language.

The President said he was not exactly able to state, inasmuch as the party complained of was a Dutchman.

Mr. Bowen declared that profanity of language was daily increasing among the police, and in order to stop it he would insist on punishment being administered in every case where it was proven.

Müller was ordered to be reprimanded.

John Cannon and Van Vorhis were dismissed for intoxication.

A gentleman present asked Mr. Strakosch why the Committee had stricken out two of the names of the published list of candidates reported for the Thirteenth Ward.

Mr. Strakosch said they had been stricken post facto from motives unknown to the Committee.

Mr. Pearr said he thought it was the imperative duty of the Board to proceed with the appointments to-day, as the position of policeman was for an adequate support to many life-saving services for an adequate support to many life-saving services.

Mayor Powell thought that in view of the fact that the previous question on the question whether or not it would be decided in a few days, the Board should for the present postpone making any appointments.

Mr. Bowen—In the meantime the lives of our citizens are imperilled; why cannot we go on? We are delayed here for the last four months, not by our own action, nor by the wishes of a majority of the Board, from discharging our duty.

Mayor Powell—But notwithstanding all that, you ought to consider whether, in justice to these other men, it would be right to make any appointments at present.

General Nye was opposed to postponement from day to day, and urged the Board to immediate action.

Mayor Powell moved a postponement of the appointments, but he and Mr. Cromwell were the only members who voted for the motion.

The Board then proceeded to vote on the thirty new members of Police for the Thirteenth Ward.

Mr. Pearr said he hoped that another list of new members would be ready to be sworn in at the next meeting.

Mr. Strakosch said a list of Policemen for the Seventh Ward would be ready for confirmation at the next Board day.

On motion of Mr. Bowen, the Board adjourned till Monday next.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ A retired Physician, 75 years of age, whose meads of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East Indie Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

"St. Mary's Eve."—Who could forget the beautiful Drama of this name as performed many years since by the accomplished Mlle. Celeste, for whom this piece was written, and which created a great sensation both in this country and Europe? Manager Pearr has obtained a copy from his London agent, and to-night will present it to his audience. This will form a rare treat to the play-goers. The powerful drama of "Capt. Kyd," the comedy of the "Lottery Ticket," and a burlesque of "Dutch Richard III," with the performances of the "American Acrobats," make up the programme.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Who's Your Hatter?—There are some hats you recognize at once, and designate the manufacturer—such as Knox's, for instance, which have peculiar characteristics of excellence, that enable you to single them out. The present Fall fashion introduced by him is elegant, tasteful and very becoming. Call at his store, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and you will not fail to be impressed as well by the extent and variety of the stock as the striking beauty of the articles.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, GRAVEL, GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is recommended by the medical faculty for the above complaints, put up in quart and pint bottles, for sale by all druggists and grocers.

UPJOHN WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 32 Beaver-street.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion produces emaciation, debility, suppleness and premature decay. Unless the stomach is vigorous the blood will be dyspeptic, and the whole constitution will suffer. As this remedy will cure indigestion in all its forms and phases, sickness from such a cause is inexcusable.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders and Olive Tar Ointment cure scrofula, syphilis, salt rheum and all other diseases of impure blood. A package of 22 powders for $1; ointment, 25 cents; at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—Nature and Art have combined to make this the most delightful Perfume, and pleasing Toilet Water in existence. Sole manufacturers, D. T. Lanman & Co. Wholesale Druggists, No. 99 Water-street, and sold by all Druggists at 50 cents per Bottle.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ Gold Watches, Pens and pencils retailing below cost, by the importers and manufacturers.
WILMARTH & GLUCKMAN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 19.

$2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	90	100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	90
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	90	100 do	90
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	90	100 do	90
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	90⅛	100 do	90
2,000 do	90	100 do	90⅛
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. 6s	90⅛	100 do	90
1,000 Tenn. 6s, 6s	87	200 do	90⅛
1,000 Virginia 6s	80	200 do	90⅛
4,000 do	80	100 do	90⅛
4,000 Mo. 6s, 1867	87½	100 do	90
2,000 Missouri State 6s	87⅛	100 do	90
10,000 do	87⅛	200 do	90
10,000 do	87⅛	200 do	90⅛
2,000 do	b 60	100 do	90⅛
4,000 Cal. St. 7s '75	b30	100 do	90
2,000 do	b3	100 do	90⅛
2,000 do	67⅛	100 do	90
1,000 do	67⅛	100 do	90
5,000 Ohio State 6s '60	100	100 do	90
1,000 City 6s '62	92	100 do	90
9,000 N. J. R.R. 6s	95	200 Erie Railroad	12
500 do	95⅛	50 Hudson River RR	22
7,000 N. Y. C. RR. cert. bs	97	50 do	22
2,000 N. Y. C. RR. 7's 1st	107	50 do	b15 22⅛
2,000 R. R. R. R. 1875	96	50 Harlem Railroad	20
1,000 R. R. R. C. R. 1867	97	50 do	20½
5,000 R. R. R. 2d M. R.	1865	50 North Af. Railroad	20
5,000 R. R. R. R. 2d M. R.	93	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	80
2,000 R. R. R. R. 2d M. R.	93	100 do	80
19,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	85	100 Reading Railroad	45⅛
6,000 T. H. & Al. 2d M.	69	200 do	b30 45⅛
1,000 do	61½	200 do	45⅛
2,000 do	61	100 do	45⅛
1,000 Har. R.R. 1st M.	70½	100 do	45⅛
2,000 do	70½	200 do	b10 45
4,000 La C. & Mil. L. G. B.	35	50 Clev., Col. & C. R.	90
29 Bank of Commerce	98	50 do	90
10 Am. Ex. Bank	90¾	68 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	80⅛
10 Metropolitan Bank	98	50 do	b10 80¾
15 Market Bank	98	100 do	b3 81
50 Canton Company	19⅝	850 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	42½
50 do	b60 20	100 do	b10 42½
15 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	101⅜	200 do	42⅝
15 do	102	300 do	43
5 do	101¾	200 do	43
55 do	sawk.101¾	100 do	b30 43¼
10 Penn. Coal Co.	63	300 do	b30 43
525 Cum. Coal Co.	13	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	80⅛
200 do	b15 13⅜	15 do	80⅜
310 do	13⅜	80 do	80⅞
20 Pacific Mail S. Co.	95	50 do	b10 81
253 La Crosse & Mil. R. R.	15	65 do	81
150 do	12⅝	65 Mil. & Miss. R.	25
200 do	12⅞	100 do	25
65 do	12⅝	85 do	b5 25
312 do	12	100 do	25
100 do	b30 12		

Evening Session.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by C. Delafield & Co.:

$2,000 City of Memphis 6s		Int. off	73
$10,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. 7s	Int. off		90
$2,000 Missouri 6s		Int. off	85
$3,000 Tennessee 6s		Int. off	73¾
$1,000 New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s	Int. off		85¾
$1,000 New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s	Int. off		86¼
10 shares American Exchange Bank			93
10 shares Merchants' Bank			93¾
20 shares National Bank			94
15 shares Bank of Commerce			94¾
10 shares Continental Bank			95

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	87	200 Erie Railroad	11
2,000 do	87½	200 Reading R. R.	45
4,000 Missouri 6s, 6s	87¾	100 do	45
5,000 N. Car. State 6s	87	200 do	45⅛
5,000 do	87	200 do	45⅛
5,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs	85	200 do	45
5,000 do	85	50 Mich. Central R'd	80
1,000 City 6s, '62	92	50 Panama Railroad	85½
2,000 City 6s, '67	92	115 N. Bel. & M. R. R.	20
5,000 Erie R. Co. 1st '71	85	115 N. Bel. & M. R. R.	20
7,000 Harlem R. 2d mt.	69	100 Ill. Cent. R. R.	85
1,000 do	69	75 do	85⅛
10 Market Bank	98	200 do	85
200 Pacific M. S. Co.	95	25 do	85
5 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	102	200 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	42½
200 Penn. Coal Co.	63	200 do	42⅝
200 R. Y. Chic. R. R.	12	50 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	80
100 do	12	50 do	80⅛
64 Chic. & R. I. R.	80⅛	200 do	80⅜
50 do	80⅜	100 do	80⅞
50 do	80⅞	50 Mil. & Miss. R.	25
50 do	81	50 La C. & Mil. R. R.	12½

TUESDAY, Nov. 19—P. M.

The day has been a very quiet one on the Stock Exchange, compared with the excitement of the early part of the week, but another large business was transacted, and generally at steady prices. The tone of the market was less firm than on Tuesday, which may be ascribed, in part, to the conflicting views of the Street as to the influence of the financial accounts from Europe. The speculators for the rise, however, being in point of numbers and strength largely in the ascendant, are enabled to hold prices within a fraction of the top ruling of this week. New-York Central left off at 79 ⅌ cent. Reading 45 ⅌ cent. Illinois Central 85¾, Rock Island 81¾, Galena 87, and other road shares in about the same proportion, as compared with yesterday afternoon. There were large sales of Illinois Central Bonds at 85, the rate on Wednesday, and sales of other Railway and State Bonds were made to the extent of about $150,000. Missouris left off at 75, and Tennessees 57 ⅌ cent. Pennsylvania shares 1 ⅌ cent. lower than yesterday, and the City Bank shares a little weaker.

The market for Money is without much interest. The Banks are taking most of the good short paper offered, and outside lenders are offering money at call quite freely at or below the bank rate. To-morrow is the packet day for the new steamer *Adriatic*, at the Collins line, sailing at noon on Saturday. Exchange dealers are holding off in the hope of having their letters by the *Niagara* in season to operate under the latest advices from the other side. London is 108@108¼ ⅌ cent.; Paris, 5.27½@5.17½, both at 60 days. Gold is 100¼@100¾ ⅌ cent.; Philadelphia funds further improved to 97¼@98 ⅌ cent. The Metropolitan Bank is converting New-York country money at the fractional abatement allowed by law, and the change in the currency arrangement is scarcely felt or spoken of. The impression on the Street is that the Banks now hold nearly or quite twenty-two millions in Coin.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "It has been reported that eighty millions of francs in English bills and forty millions in French bills on the United States, have been returned protested."

The above ominous paragraph appeared in the Halifax dispatch to the Associated Press this morning, and has excited remark on the Street. It was hastily construed to mean that an immense number of French and English bills, drawn from the United States, were reported under protest. But the rumor, which, at best, is only a vague surmise as to the sums total, evidently refers to bills made on the United States, to reimburse shipments from the manufacturing districts of France and Great Britain. The practice of drawing such bills on the importer or importing agent on this side, in favor of the banker on whose credit the purchases or consignments are sent over, is a very common one. They are made payable in Francs or Sterling, and to be settled here in season to have the exchange reach Paris or London to meet the banker's bill falling due on the other side. The payment of such drafts, which seldom if ever pass from first hands, is what is usually termed "settling credits," the importer either furnishing first-class exchange for the purpose, or settling at the rate of the packet day. We can readily conceive that a very large amount of such drafts "on the United States," may go back unsettled, and without exciting surprise on this side, after the heavy failures in the Dry Goods trade in September and October, but this is quite a different thing from the construction first put upon the Paris rumor.

We have been requested to state that the English liabilities of Naylor, Vickers & Co.—whose failure was announced by the *Niagara*, at Halifax—do not exceed $2,250,000,—while their assets amount to about $3,250,000. The American branch of the house expect to be enabled to continue business without interruption.

Trade on the Canals.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, left at tide-water, during the 20 weeks in November in the years 1856 and 1857, is as follows:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bus. | Corn,